

- (e) Date of Inforcement of "The Hindu Succession Act,1956".
- (f) Who is "minor"?
- (g) "Person capable of giving in adoption" is given in which section of Hindu adoption and maintenance Act 1956.
- (h) Write down the requisites of a valid adoption.

SECTION 'B'

Note : Attempt any two parts of the following : $6 \times 2 = 12$

- 2. (a) Discuss the nature of Hindu law.
- (b) What are the rights of maintenance of widowed daughter in law under Hindu adoption and maintenacne act? Explain.
- (c) What are the similarities and differences between Mitakshare and Daya bhags law on partition.
- (d) Clearly explain the general rules of succession in the case of male. Give illustrations.

SECTION 'C'

Note : Attempt all question from this section. Attempt any two question : $8 \times 5 = 40$

3. (a) "A Hindu is born not made" examine the correctness of this statement and point out who are Hindu?
- (b) Mention the sources of Hindu law and point out the relative importance of each.
- (c) What do you understand by the dictum that "Hindus marriage is a sacrament and not a contract".
4. Attempt any two question :
- (a) Discuss the capacity of a person to take in adoption.
- (b) Who is a detacts guardian? Can a de facto guardian deal with the property of a minor?
- (c) Write short notes on "Minor" guardian and natural guardian of a Hindu minor.
5. Attempt any two question :
- (a) Which property is liable to partition? Discuss.

[P. T. O.

- (b) What is 'reunion' in Hindu law? Between whom and how can it be effected? What are the effects.
- (c) What are the duties and liabilities of a manager of joint Hindu family property?

6. Attempt any two question :

- (a) Give briefly the history, object and scope of Hindu Succession Act of 1956.
- (b) Define agnate, cognate, full blood, half blood, uterine blood, heir in relation to the Hindu Succession Act 1956 and show the purpose of them.
- (c) What is the right of a child in womb? On what principle is the rule of Hindu law in this respect based.

